

to such species as *Cladonia uncialis*, *Cladonia sylvatica*, etc., but its tendency to retain or produce squamae will readily separate it from any of that group. It somewhat resembles *Cladonia turgida* in color and might also perhaps be referred carelessly to a form or phase of *Cladonia furcata*. Its more slender podetia and smaller squamules, to go no further, will separate it from the first, and its lighter color together with its more erect podetia and shorter, more truncate branches, from the last. In the event of doubt its behavior under the action of caustic potash is diagnostic, the chemical response (yellow) being immediate and pronounced. A sheet of representative Wareham material showing the primary thallus and fully developed plants in both sterile and fertile states has been deposited in the Cryptogamic Herbarium, Cambridge.—C. A. ROBBINS, Onset, Massachusetts.

Oenothera perennis L. var. **rectipilis** (Blake) comb. nov.

Oenothera pumila var. *rectipilis* Blake, RHODORA 19: 110. 1917.

In his recent revision of *Kneiffia*, Pennell¹ has replaced the familiar name *Oenothera pumila* L. by the older *O. perennis* L., an equation already made in the Index Kewensis but overlooked in the preparation of all recent treatments of the northeastern flora. Dr. Pennell refers the variety above mentioned to the synonymy of *Kneiffia perennis* (L.) Pennell, and states that "the unusual state in which the pubescence is spreading may be considered a form." On the contrary, it seems to me to be altogether too striking and distinct a plant to be passed over without recognition in nomenclature. It apparently has, moreover, a definite if restricted range, being known only from the southern shore of the Baie des Chaleurs in New Brunswick and the vicinity of the Niagara River in Ontario and (?) New York.—S. F. BLAKE, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

ANOTHER ORCHID NEW TO NEW ENGLAND.—The publication by Mr. H. W. Child² of the discovery in Vermont by Cyrus Pringle Horsford of *Listera australis* indicates that there are still species of this much collected group to be sought in New England. It was therefore, particularly interesting, while recently inserting into the

¹ Child, RHODORA, xxiv. 187 (1922).

² Bull. Torrey Club 46: 372. 1919.